Nippon Times

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ADM. SUZUKI NAMED PRIVY COUNCIL HEAD SUCCEEDING DR. HARA

Dr. Toru Shimizu Appointed to Vice-Presidency, Board of Information Announces

The promotion of Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-President of the Privy Council, to its Presidency was announced by the Board of Information on Thursday. As successor to Admiral Baron Suzuki was appointed Privy Councillor Dr. Toru Shimizu.

With the passing of the late Baron Yoshimichi Hara, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso had been studying carefully the problem of whom to recommend as his successor. The decision having been reached, Imperial Sanction was asked for and given on Tuesday and ceremonies of installation held at the Imperial Palace at 1:30 p.m. the same day.

Admiral Baron Suzuki was born in Chiba Prefecture in 1867. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1887 and became an Admiral in 1923. In the interim he was graduated from the Naval Staff College and also served as an instructor at the same institution. He also served as Chief of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Navy Vice-Minister, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau and Commander-in-Chief of the Second Fleet, Third Fleet, Kure Naval Station, First Fleet and Combined Fleet. Following that he was appointed to the Supreme War Council.

At the time of the Sino-Japanese War the Admiral, as commander of the Torpedo Boat No. 6, raided the Chinese battleships Tingyuan and Chinyuan at Weihaiwei. He served with distinction in the Battle of the Japan Sea during the Russo-Japanese War as commander of a destroyer. He was appointed Chief of the Naval General Staff in 1925.

For eight years from 1929 he served as Grand Chamberlain. It is recalled that during that time he was shot and wounded in the so-called February 26th Incident. In December of 1936 he resigned from his post as Grand Chamberlain and was created a Baron for his meritorious services. When, in June, 1940, Baron Hara was appointed President of the Privy Council, the Admiral was made its Vice-President.

Dr. Shimizu was born in Ishikawa Prefecture in August, 1868. He was graduated from the French Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1894. After serving as Councillor of the Tokyo Prefectural Government and Permanent Secretary of the Home Ministry, he became an instructor at the Peers' School in 1898. Since 1915 he had made discourses to the Throne on the Imperial Constitution, Imperial House Law, Administrative Law and the Imperial House System. In 1932 he was made Chief Justice of the Court of Administrative Litigation and in 1934 Privy Councillor. In June, 1937 he became President of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Art. In 1925 he was made a member of the Imperial Academy.

SOVIETS URGENTLY NEED TRUCKS, PLANES AND FOOD

Fifty Per Cent of Ammunition Carried by American-Made Vehicles, Says Dean

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—The most urgent Soviet requirements are trucks, planes and food, in that order, John Dean, until recently United States military envoy in Moscow, told newspapermen today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Dean said that Soviet supplies to the front were carried over railways and roads and 50 per cent of the ammunition transported by American-made trucks. He said that his report of the Soviet situation could be boiled down to the following points:

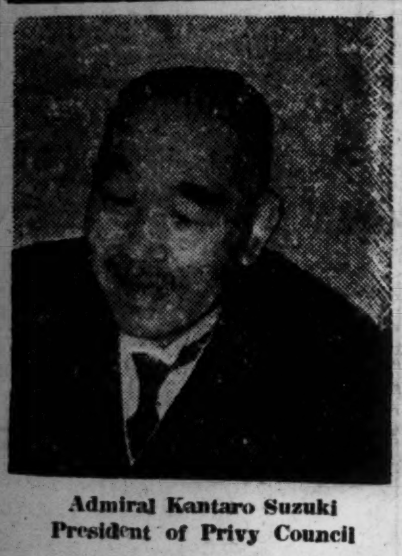
1. —Every Soviet citizen is devoting his or her whole time to the war effort. The Soviet Union of today shows most clearly what total war is really like.

2. —The Soviet Union is showing the highest possible military efficiency.

3.—The Soviet people are making complete use of the military supplies from the United States for the war.

4.—The things that the Soviets need most today are trucks, planes and food, in that order.

Given High Post



Admiral Kantaro Suzuki President of Privy Council

MIKOLAJCZYK FAILS AT MOSCOW PARLEY

Talks Suspended as Premier Refuses to Recognize 1921 Constitution

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 9.—The talks between Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the refugee Polish Government in London, and the Soviet sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation in Moscow, have been suspended, and it is believed that the meeting might be resumed later on.

A statement issued in Moscow by the Polish Press Agency said that Mikolajczyk's talks with the Polish Committee have not yet yielded any positive results. It said that this was due to the fact that Mikolajczyk refused to recognize the 1921 Polish constitution and accept the 1935 one. It also added that the negotiations may possibly be resumed but that the Polish Premier may first return to London.

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, talked with the members of the two groups for a few hours last night, it was also reported.

Yield to Soviets

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—The resignation of General Sosnkovsky from the post of Polish Vice-President, and his replacement by the Socialist, Thomas Ariszevski, a member of the Polish National Committee, means, in the opinion of German political circles, another concession made by London to the Soviets who are aiming to set up a Polish Government entirely dependent on the Kremlin. In spite of his resignation, General Sosnkovsky will remain the Polish Commander-in-Chief, it was revealed.

Though Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk hopes thus to make things easier for himself during his visit to Moscow, the negotiations will most probably be in vain especially since the discussions are at present being hindered by the fact that an agreement on the future Polish constitution so far has proved impossible.

Commenting on the Finnish Cabinet reshuffle, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman stated that the structure of the new Finnish Government was a confirmation of what clear-sighted politicians in Europe had thought of the Finnish situation from the beginning. The structure of the new Finnish Government, the spokesman added, had, above all, proved the falsity of the Swedish predictions. The new Cabinet which was composed of experts and close collaborators of President Field Marshal Baron Karl von Mannerheim, and which was comprised of men of great political experience was, the spokesman emphasized, the absolute justification of Field Marshal Mannerheim's endeavors to bring about a concentration of all national energies.

Questioned about the situation in Turkey, Berlin political circles stated today that Turkey, after the severance of her relations with Germany, had ceased to be a free and independent partner in the political game. It would certainly be more to the point to ask what was happening to Turkey today. A review of the development of the past two weeks has confirmed what has repeatedly been hinted at before—namely, that Turkey no longer has freedom of action.

The question about further political development is difficult to answer. The main question is whether Turkey will enter the war or not. This question, however, it was stressed, would not be decided in Ankara. This did not mean, however, that it would be decided in Berlin, it was added.

GERMANS KNOCK OUT 172 ANTI-AXIS TANKS IN A DAY IN FRANCE

Heavy Fighting Progressing in Sector East of Caen-Falaise Highway

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—At least 172 anti-Axis tanks were destroyed, captured or crippled on the invasion front during the past 24 hours according to incomplete frontline reports.

Alone in the area where the British yesterday started their large-scale attack east of the Caen-Falaise highway, some 93 tanks were knocked out so far while in the Vire sector and adjacent fighting areas to the south the Americans lost 37 tanks in the forefield of the Brest fortifications—22 were destroyed and 17 crippled. In the forefield of Lorient, the Germans captured an additional three enemy tanks and 11 armored reconnaissance cars.

Heavy Fighting Reported

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—The British large-scale attack east of Orne on both sides of the road leading from Caen to Falaise which was started in the early morning hours yesterday was continued with all available fighting means all day with increasing violence.

By noon, the British succeeded in making dents at some points which, however, were sealed off by clever German maneuvers. Thereupon, the British with about a thousand four-engined bombers laid a veritable bomb carpet over the new German lines in the narrow sector. With this preparation the British offensive contingents consisting of five tank divisions and two infantry formations renewed their large-scale attack aiming this time to wipe out all German remnants, but they were met with such deadly fusilades from all German arms that they were completely stopped in front of the new German positions with extremely heavy losses. Preliminary reports disclosed at least 93 enemy tanks were destroyed in this fighting.

The attempted break-through to Falaise followed by a pincer movement in concert with the American army advancing eastward near Le Mans was thus thoroughly frustrated.

The immediate effect of the German defensive successes was seen in the noticeable decrease of enemy pressure in the sectors south of Domfront and Mayenne. Only east of Laval the British continued tank action in an effort to advance toward the Sarthe bend.

West of Orne and southwest of Vire, too, the enemy forces made persistent attacks throughout the day, but were just as fruitless, and costly. The Americans attempting to advance eastward lost 37 tanks.

In the Brittany Peninsula, three major German resistance groups have been formed by the combination of garrisons of smaller bases and various other minor units. These groups are mainly concentrated at Brest, Lorient and in the area of St. Nazaire where they successfully held the enemy at some distance from these three towns. The fourth resistance group at St. Malo has been engaged in heavy fighting for several days already with far numerically superior American forces which have approached the walls of this fortress. This fortress area was also yesterday the scene of extremely heavy fighting which resulted in heavy American losses.

In the Brest sector, the German defense forces together with mobile units successfully engaged the American tank spearheads in the forefield of the fortress and knocked out 22 tanks and heavily damaged 17 more. Likewise in the Lorient sector, German units attacked the American reconnoitering forces which leaked through the lines and after inflicting severe casualties captured three tanks and 11 armored scouting cars. Altogether 150 American tanks were destroyed in the course of the past two days in the battles on the coast of Brittany.

Meanwhile, the enemy has sent considerable tank spearheads from Mayenne to the Sarth River. One of these spearheads entered Le Mans where bitter street-fighting is taking place.

Enemy Freighter Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—A fully-laden enemy 10,000-ton freighter was sunk on the night of August 7 off the coast of Avranches by strong German bomber formations.

Racial Prejudice Against Negroes Is Continuing Strong in U.S. Army

Colored Soldier Finds He Is in a Jim Crow Fighting Force—Southern Whites Vehemently Oppose According of Equal Treatment

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 9.—Negroes in the United States Army have found out that, notwithstanding the professions of democracy by America, they are in a Jim Crow army. The deep-seated racial prejudices of the Americans were as strong in the army as in civilian life. Southern whites, particularly, insisted that negro soldiers keep strictly to Jim Crow laws. The negro problem, thus, remained as far from solution as ever.

Commenting on the problem, the American weekly, Time, wrote in its recent issue as follows:

The highest ranking negro officer in the U.S. Army, Brigadier-General Benjamin Davis said recently; "I'm hoping to live long enough to see the time when we will have no hyphenated Americans, no Afro-Americans, no Negro Americans, and when all men are able to live together in peace and harmony.'

In the United States last week white and black Americans lived together in the army. But it was not an unhyphenated line. Deep-seated racial prejudices of U.S. citizens could not be put aside by the brotherhood of arms and military authority.

War Department had some trouble and feared more from the negro problem. It was impossible to state in precise terms how uncomfortable the situation was. It was true that mobilization had rubbed the nation's race problem raw. Into the agitator's self-styled liberals and other citizens of good-will had plucked at the sore. Thin-skinned irritable negro press continued to print most of the sensational and baseless yarns which flew around from standard soldiers gripes on up.

The truth lay somewhere between such red-eyed denunciation and bland official bunkum of some army officers that everything was just fine.

Black Army

Pre-mobilization army had 13,000 negroes in its ranks. By March, 1944 that handful had become an army in itself—some 664,000 negroes, drafted mostly, who had no more liking for military discipline and small flea bites of army life than their white brethren. Most of them were quartered in the south. The army has been criticized for quartering negro troops below the Mason-Dixon line and the army had a simple reason: it needed a year-round open weather for training. But the results were not simple.

As a group, southerners insisted that negroes in uniform keep strictly to Jim Crow laws. Crowded buses, where races were forced to mingle became the scene of ugly flare-ups. In some sections bus drivers toted guns. The South was prepared to back up its Jim Crow laws with force. At least one occasion an "uppity" negro soldier bus rider was shot dead.

There was discrimination at every turn. Negro troops, being shipped through El Paso, Texas, were barred from Harvey House restaurant at a depot, and given cold hand-outs.

Northern negroes had plenty of chances to observe historical political practices of the south. Said a negro non-com: "One day there was all kinds of talk about democracy. But two days later white men with guns refused to allow negroes to vote in Columns City primary."

Jim Crow Army

What rankled most with a negro soldier was the discovery that he was also in a Jim Crow army. He was segregated in barracks and mess halls. He soon found that he wanted to get an equal chance for promotion. It was not the army policy, for obvious, if strictly, utilitarian reasons, to put Negro officers in command of the whites.

The army has commissioned only some 5,000 negro officers. It had the justification it sought in the negro's lack of prewar military training, and his lower educational level. Proportionately few negroes were put in combat units.

The army had never wanted or hoped to solve America's race problem. That was a job for the nation, and would take years. All that the army hoped for was to make and keep its civilians in uniform and good soldiers for the duration.

The army rejected the idea that it was possible to give "equal" treatment to soldiers of both races. Negro draftees came into the army with inferior training, fewer skills than the whites, a fact which was decisively established by classification tests.

The army recently tried to improve chances for negro officer promotions, while it continued segregation for military expediency. But the army officially accepted "no doctrine of racial superiority or inferiority." Said the army directive to officers: "All people seem to be endowed with whatever it takes to fight a good war, if they want and have learned how."

Bad to Better

As of last week, the situation was better than it has been, but still bad. A surprising thing was that there had not been more disorder. There have been brawls and sporadic outbursts. At Duck Hill (where two negro civilians were lynched several years ago) negro troops gathered along the railroad tracks one night and peppered the town with a barrage of rifleshots. None was hurt. A few weeks ago negro soldiers rode through Duck Hill firing blanks frightening the whites out of their wits.

Recently at Brookley Field negro troops fired on the military police who came into their barracks looking for a man supposed to have assaulted a bootleager. Their white general quelled the uproar, mainly by diplomatic handling of his army troops. But such incidents were isolated and exceptional.

Some negroes strut like some white soldiers and get into trouble with their own military police. Some get drunk. Some get into fights with colored civilians over local girls. Some go AWOL. A large part of the negro 92nd Infantry Division trained for almost a year at Fort McClellan with no serious trouble.

Army officials could recall the days in the last World War I when brooding negroes came back from overseas. Then there had been race riots all around the country; in Washington 2,000 troops had to be called out to restore order. A negro soldier today, called on to fight and on occasion to die for democracy, not fully allowed to enjoy, is still an unhappy and embittered man.

Back from the Mediterranean theater where he has been flying and fighting with the 99th, Captain Lemuel Curtis, Howard graduate declared: "Negroes in far-flung corners of the earth are getting a new slant on things. When they come home they expect to get some of the things they have been hearing about and fighting for. I believe they will be both aggressive and progressive about it all."

Curtis spoke for many other negro serviceman who will be a powerful force in negro society after the war. But it seemed unlikely that mellow old (sixty-seven) Ben Davis, a regular of 43 years' service and the only negro ever to wear U.S. general officer's uniform, would like to see the time that he and many other good Americans hoped for.

ENEMY IS CONCENTRATING TROOPS NEAR FLORENCE

Indications Point to Possible Landings on Ligurian or Adriatic Coast

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—No major fighting developed at any part of the Italian theater of war yesterday but the concentration of strong enemy forces in the area of Florence and adjoining western sectors indicate that the British 8th Army are planning another large-scale attack in that sector. A particularly strong concentration of batteries of all calibers have been observed.

Indications also point to a fresh enemy landing on the Ligurian or the Adriatic coast by the American 5th Army as the fighting on the Arno front is being undertaken by the British forces.

Geographically speaking, landing on the Adriatic coast somewhere near the Rimini-Ravenna line where the upper Italian low country meets the sea might seem more advantageous as it would provide space for large tank formations to operate.

On the Gulf of Genoa, however, rather high mountains extend to the coastline rendering it difficult to establish a suitable bridgehead. At the same time, it would offer a formidable obstacle making any advance extremely costly.

They may, nevertheless, be tempted to try a landing on this coast for two reasons; namely the port of Genoa and the failure to break through the Arno line due to unexpected and stubborn German resistance.

JAPANESE SPEEDILY MOPPING UP ENEMY STILL IN HENGYANG

Our Units Also Engaged in Annihilating Chungking Reinforcements to Area

Imperial Japanese Units that completely reduced Hengyang, the pivotal stronghold of the U.S.-Chungking combined forces on the Chinese Continent, are now speedily mopping up the enemy remnants within the walled town.

On the other hand, Japanese Units are also engaged in fierce, annihilative battles with the enemy forces which came to attack the area around Hengyang. Despite the loss of their vital base in Hunan Province, the Chungking' army which has not abandoned its strategy of resistance, used mechanized units against our Forces but, in face of our skilful operations, they are now facing annihilation.

Within the walled town, mopping-up operations are being pushed by the Japaneses Troops. In parallel with these operations, inside and outside Hengyang, our Units are making preparations for a new operation.

With the fall of Hengyang, the Chungking forces, which had been sent to the area around the walled town, have now lost the objective of their operations, but despite that fact they have been ordered to continue operations in the rear.

In the sectors 10 kilometers west and south of Hengyang, the Chungking army launched a counter-attack with mechanized units. The Japanese have already destroyed and set ablaze a number of the enemy tanks and armored cars which have been used by the enemy in his counter-thrust from Lingling. In order to smash the counter-attacking enemy troops, in this area, the Japanese started a vigorous offensive and an annihilative battle is now developing.

In the area east of the Siang River, Japanese Units that defeated the main body of the 44th and 99th Chungking Armies at a point near Lienhua advanced southward and are now engaged in an annihilative battle with the remnants of these two enemy armies in the sector west of Lienhua.

In the area in front of Leiyang, Japanese Units on August 7 crushed the 8th Division of the Chungking army following the arrival of reinforcements and are now continuously launching smashing attacks against the fleeing foe in this area. With the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, the enemy's action has been greatly hampered.

Littered With Corpses

By I. KOBAYASHI

Of the Military Press Corps

HENGYANG, August 9.—The streets of Hengyang were littered with enemy corpses as a result of the bloody and devastating struggles staged in the walled town for four consecutive days from August 4 to 8 when the beleaguered town collapsed before the onrush of the Japanese Forces.

Hengyang, the advance base of the China-based American air force, fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces on the morning of August 8. Following up the seizure of Changsha, attack units of the Japanese Forces occupied Hengyang airfield on June 26 with one decisive strike. On June 28, the Japanese encircled Hengyang. The enemy garrison forces under Fang Sheng-chueh, Commander of the 10th Army, consisted of the 3rd, 190th, 10th and the newly-organized 54th Divisions. Ordered to defend the walled town to the last by General Hsueh Yueh, Commander of the 9th War Zone, the garrison forces put up stiff resistance against the Japanese while vainly awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. In anticipation of the Japanese advance, strong fortifications had been built around the town under the guidance of Americans comprising 60 officers.

Resorting to a double-encirclement strategy, the Japanese closed in on the entrapped enemy troops from all directions, patiently abiding their time to strike a fatal blow on the enemy. In the meantime, the Japanese were engaged in aerial duels day after day against some 200 to 300 enemy machines which tenaciously bothered them. Preparations for a final attack matured step by step. Unaware of the Japanese maneuvers, reinforcements after reinforcements were deployed from the enemy Kwangtung army and the 6th War Zone.

Fully prepared to hold up the advance of enemy reinforcements, the Japanese smashed the Chungking troops at Chaling, Liling, Anjen, Pinghsiang and Leiyang in the east and Ninghsiang and Shianghsiang in the west. Deluded with false news concocted by General Hsueh that the Japanese had started to retreat, the remnants of the Chungking troops in the 9th War Zone and others in the vicinity streamed toward the walled town.

Having learned that the enemy had exhausted his resource of reinforcements, the Japanese who had been encircling the town for 40 days, launched a general attack on Hengyang on August 4. The enemy desperately attempted to intercept the advance of the Japanese Troops, however, proved no match to the crack units of the Japanese Forces. On the morning of August 6, the Japanese surged into the town and ferocious struggles ensued on the following two days, the streets of the town littered with the corpses of enemy troops.

In the course of the devastating battles which continued till August 8, the four enemy divisions belonging to the 10th Army were completely annihilated. At 8 a.m. on August 8, Hengyang was occupied by the Japanese.

Roosevelt Is Upset; Sends Back Present From Solon Walter

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—In an effort to counter the rising tide of denunciation against American inhumanity, the White House announced today that President Roosevelt had sent back the letter opener made from a Japanese forearm sent to him by Francis Walter, Democratic Representative from Pennsylvania, according to a Washington report. The sending of Japanese skulls as war souvenirs by American troops and the presentation by Walter of the letter opener to Roosevelt had aroused worldwide reaction. In announcing that Roosevelt had sent back the letter opener to Walter, the White House said that Roosevelt had declared that he did not want to keep such a thing. Roosevelt was said to have suggested that the letter opener be buried.

WELLES CRITICIZES AMERICA'S POLICY

Declares Pressure Against Argentina Will Obliterate 'Good Neighbor' Relations

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Indicating the disfavor with which the Americans view the pressure brought to bear on Argentina by the United States, Sumner Welles, former U.S. Undersecretary of State, and father of the American "Good Neighbor" policy, writing in his press column, charged that the State Department's policy toward Argentina had been "destructive" and, if allowed to continue, will lead to inevitable obliteration of the "Good Neighbor" policy, according to a New York dispatch.

He said that Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, and his department officials had charged Argentina with disrupting anti-Axis war efforts and that she had threatened the hemispheric solidarity of the American States, but that they were nothing but mere words.

Welles declared that there was only one solution "to this increasingly dangerous situation," namely, an immediate consultative meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics.

Fight Against Reds

Domei

LISBON, August 8.—Colonel Juan D. Peron, Vice-President of Argentina, today, in a public speech, declared that the Argentine people should destroy Communism at an opportune moment and that it was for the purpose of combatting Communism that the Government was now exerting its efforts toward the stabilization of the living of the middle-class people. He also attacked the country's capitalists stating: "The national wealth does not exist so that a small portion of the people may lead an extravagant life and others may die of hunger. Indeed, the wealth exists for all the people and especially for the country."

It is thought that this speech may aggravate American-Argentine relations because it came close on the heels of the U.S. State Department's denunciation of the Argentine Government's totalitarianism and disapproval of the new Argentine Government.

NIPPON TROOPS DEAL HEAVY BLOW TO FOE ON OMIYAJIMA ISLE

Firing Lines of Opposing Forces Entangled—Battle Raging In Hilly Area

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 10.—Imperial Japanese Forces on Omiyajima Island succeeded in intercepting the anti-Axis forces on the eastern outskirts of the town of Akashi as well as in the area near Mount Haruta since the beginning of this month and have inflicted tremendous damage on the enemy.

Later our Units adjusted their front in the sector northeast of the town of Akashi and are now engaged in a furious battle after drawing the enemy troops to the hilly area. Since August 3, the firing lines of the Japanese and anti-Axis forces became tangled and severe fighting is raging at every point.

Enemy Raids Rabaul

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 10.—Units of the anti-Axis air forces have been persistently trying to attack the various Japanese islands in the Central Pacific such as Palau, Yap, Mereyon, Truk, Ponape and Kusaie.

Yesterday, a formation of 80-odd enemy fighters and bombers attacked Rabaul, while on the same day a group of 20-odd B-24 bombers made a futile attack on Menoekwari in western New Guinea. Meanwhile, more than 20 anti-Axis planes consisting of B-24's and P-38's attacked Kau Bay on Halmahera Island.

Chihkiang, Kanchow Bombed

Domei

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 9.—Braving the inclement weather, a Japanese bomber formation at midnight on August 8—the day of the fall of Hengyang—attacked the two enemy bases at Chihkiang in Hunan Province and Kanchow in Kiangsi Province, damaging and setting ablaze over 17 enemy planes.

It is stated that in Chihkiang three small planes were set afire and over seven others, damaged, in addition to blowing up six military establishments while in Kanchow the Japanese set ablaze five small enemy planes (one uncertain) and damaged two others besides smashing two buildings containing fuel and ammunition as well as four military trucks. From this attack, all the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

BRITISH POLICE ARREST 25 FOLLOWERS OF GANDHI

All Rounded Up Prior to Offering Prayers in Bombay; Situation Said Critical

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Altogether 25 Indians, who are ardent followers of Mahatma Gandhi, are reported to have been arrested by the British police yesterday.

Today being the second anniversary of the arrest of Gandhi for leading the disobedience movement, these Indians were to offer prayers on a plaza in Bombay. In accordance with Gandhi's wishes, they previously reported the time and place of their meeting to the chief of the Bombay police, but according to a Bombay dispatch, the chief of police, without disclosing any circumstances, rounded up the 25 Indians yesterday.

Prior to this incident, the Mahatma declared that if the Bombay government did not give permission to the offering of prayers, a non-armed disobedience movement would surely crop up. Such being the case, tension is now said to be prevailing in Bombay.

Arabs Protest U.S. Policy

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—In their respective election platforms, the Republican and Democratic Parties in America advocated an unlimited migration of Jews to Palestine, in order to gain Jewish votes in the coming presidential election. But according to a Cairo report, the Arabian delegation called at the United States Legation there today and submitted a strong protest against such a policy which utterly ignores the position of the Arabs in connection with the Palestine question.

GERMANS RESISTING RED ARMY ATTACKS

Axis Troops Surprise-Raid Soviets at Tartar Pass and Inflict Heavy Losses

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—Although the Soviet High Command now as before has concentrated the greatest pressure with massed tank and infantry formations against the Vistula bridgeheads, south of Warsaw, and in the attack toward the East Prussian frontier, some fierce fighting also developed at other focal points on the Eastern Front yesterday.

At the Tartar Pass in the Carpathian forefields, German and Hungarian alpine troops in a surprise attack drove a deep wedge into the Soviet columns inflicting severe losses. The Soviets fled southward in disorder, thus removing their pressure on the approaches to the Tartar Pass.

In the Baranov salient, the Soviets continued their big offensive toward the north and south with undiminished violence. After embittered and fluctuating battle lasting several hours, the German defenders withdrew a few kilometers northward, but prevented the Soviets from breaking through the German defense front.

On the Vistula, southeast of Warsaw, the day passed without any major fighting. However southwest of Bialystak lively fighting developed in the course of which several Soviet attacks were repulsed and eight of their tanks and two big guns were destroyed.

Bitter fighting also developed yesterday north of Memel in the Raseinen area. The Soviets with immense number of tanks attacked on the narrow front positions and after severe fighting, the town of Raseinen was evacuated temporarily. A determined German counterattack shoved the Soviet troops out of the town again and destroyed 66 tanks.

In the northern sector, there were no major operations yesterday. Several local attacks were repelled by the Germans.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe supported the ground operations with excellent effect. At the great Vistula bend, German bombers continuously attacked Soviet crossing attempts.

Field-Marshal Model, Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in the Central Sector of the Eastern Front, meantime, declared in an interview today that the German withdrawal movements have ended and will budge no more.

He stressed that new German defense forces are streaming into the important central sector on an ever-increasing scale. German total war efforts, he stated, is supplying the fighting fronts with more men and weapons to erect a solid and invulnerable wall against the Red Army.

U.S. FEARS UNEMPLOYMENT

Senator Thinks 18,000,000 Will Be Idle in 2 Years After War

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat of West Virginia, supporting his bill to federalize postwar unemployment compensation, told the Senate today that the United States might face a record-breaking army of 18,000,000 unemployed within two years after the war unless plans are now laid to maintain the purchasing power through compensation benefits, according to a Washington dispatch.

He anticipated that six months after the war 6,000,000,000 persons will be unemployed, after the first year this figure may rise to 12,000,000 and to 18,000,000 after the second year.

ANTI-AXIS ACCORD SET

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 8.—Eight anti-Axis countries—Belgium, Canada, Greece, Holland, Norway, Poland, Britain and the United States—agreed today on the policy with regard to shipping and the availability of their tonnage resources for the future the British Foreign Office announced today, according to a London dispatch.

The signatory countries accepted as a common responsibility the provisions of shipping for all military and other tasks of the anti-Axis in the future and to effect changes and reorganizations of their shipping resources to meet the changed circumstances anticipated during the latter phases of the war.

The French Committee of National Liberation took part in the discussions and Denmark was represented by observers.

It was further decided that all French shipping is and remains at the disposal of the anti-Axis nations. Also other Governments concerned are being informed and will be invited to associate themselves with the arrangement arrived at by the meeting.

Reich Forces Smash Communist Bandits In Western Balkans

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—German mopping-up operations against the Communist bandits in the western Balkans in the week between July 30 and August 5 accounted for 2,484 dead and over 2,000 prisoners and fugitives, it was announced today. Moreover, the Communists lost numerous guns and machine-guns, 757 rifles, 350 tons of explosives, considerable quantities of ammunition, 110 vessels, clothes and sanitary material.

Press Comments

Thursday, August 10

THE CONTINENTAL STRATEGY

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is some time since the fighting in China became a campaign against the United States and Britain but the battle for the capture of Hengyang typified the real start of the strategy. This is because Hengyang is one of the most important points in South China forming equally the objective of three offensives, namely, that of Nimitz, MacArthur and Mountbatten; it was the main foothold in the network of bases of the American Air Force in China; its capture means a serious forestalling blow to the enemy's three big offensives.

The resistance of the enemy in China will naturally hereafter become more fierce in parallel with the threefold offensive. And Chungking, bolstered by the propaganda that Anglo-American victory is near and by the idea that it will get a lion's share of the spoils, will probably hereafter struggle ever more stubbornly.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FARMERS

ASAHI—It is a matter for congratulation that the rice crop this year, in spite of the flood in the northeastern and Hokkaido areas and the drought in the western areas of Japan, according to an investigation by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, will not be behind normal years. Food being the source of fighting power, it is most encouraging that in spite of floods and drought, it is possible to reach a forecast on a level with normal years.

All this has been possible only through the sincere efforts of the farmers. In the face of their deep fighting spirit, even floods and droughts no longer present insurmountable obstacles. To display more strength the harder the situation—that is the traditional spirit of the Japanese. As Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shimada has stated, "The spirit of the farming population is displayed to the full in times of hardship."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 9

In the Normandy area heavy fighting is raging on the entire front from the south of Caen up to the area east of Avranches. The enemy troops, supported by numerous tanks and strong air forces, time and again rushed against our front. However, he only succeeded in penetrating into our front near Caen and south of the Vire. In the remaining sectors enemy attackers were checked in front of our lines.

Embittered fighting developed yesterday in Le Mans. In the course of the battle the enemy succeeded in penetrating into the town. In Brittany the American formations, driving toward Lorient and Brest, were warded off and numerous tanks were knocked out. Hard fighting for St. Malo continues.

German bombers attacked and sank a 10,000-ton enemy freighter off Avranches. The enemy lost 20 aircraft over the Normandy area and over the occupied western territories.

In the French hinterland, 69 terrorists were wiped out.

Heavy V-1 retaliation fire against London is being continued.

In Italy the enemy made only local attacks southeast of Florence and in the area north of Arezzo, all of which remained unsuccessful. Escort vessels of the German Navy sank two British E-boats off the Dalmatian coast. Two of our own vessels were lost.

On the Eastern Front strong Soviet attacks, supported by tanks, were beaten off or checked in the Baranov area where 47 enemy tanks were destroyed. Southeast of Varka panzer formations launched counter-attacks penetrating into the toughly defended enemy positions. Southwest of Byalistok the Soviets resumed their attacks with the support of strong tank and battle-plane formations after fierce artillery preparation. Heavy fighting is going on at some points of penetration.

North of the Memel all Soviet breakthrough attempts were smashed again yesterday. An enemy penetration at Raseinen was sealed off in a counter-attack and 66 enemy tanks were blasted. Numerous enemy attacks on the Latvian front collapsed after hard fighting. Battleplanes repeatedly and effectively joined the ground fighting in low-level attacks. Soviet traffic installations and bases were effectively raided by bombers and night battleplanes. Several pontoon bridges across the Vistula were destroyed.

The warships, escorting a German convoy shot down eight British planes off the southern Norwegian coast. Enemy terror raiders last night dropped bombs on places in western Germany and eastern Prussia. Buildings in Cologne were damaged.

SURRENDER OF FOE AT HENGYANG TOLD

Chungking Troops Started to Throw Down Arms on Evening of August 7

By T. HIRAISHI
Of the Military Press Corps

HENGYANG, August 9.—The white flag of surrender commenced to flutter from various enemy positions as the Rising Sun flag was first unfurled triumphantly over the enemy positions in the western sector of Hengyang toward the evening of August 7. Four enemy divisions, numering about 30,000 troops assisted by the American air forces in China, had stubbornly and desperately resisted the Japanese onslaught for 40 days. But Hengyang fell at last.

In contrast to the enemy's cry of "absolute resistance", there was something almost pitiable in the shamelessness of their ready surrender. White flags popped up from various positions. At the elevation, where a school stood, enemy troops lined up to be disarmed. From a wooded height five or six officers frantically waved the emblem of surrender. Two more flags were conspicuously displayed at two other hilly positions.

A large enemy group, hoisting the white banner, approached the Japanese positions from the south. They advanced with all the solemnity of Lieutenant-General Arthur Percival walking dejectedly to receive the sentence of unconditional surrender at the time of the fall of Singapore. The group was lead by a Colonel. Their preposterous terms of surrender could not be accepted by the Japanese who soon sent them back to their camp with the order that the Army Commander present himself and no terms would be acceptable except unconditional surrender. Their positions were then subjected again to our bombardment. Finally, completely battered and suppressed, the enemy unconditionally surrendered early yesterday morning.

Fail to Cooperate
By T. KOBORI
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, August 9.—With the fall of Hengyang, the Ninth War Zone, Chungking's base for anti-Japanese resistance and the starting point for the raids on Japan made by the U.S. air forces in China, has been brought under the control of the Japanese. The occupation of Hengyang has also revealed the defects in the joint U.S.-Chungking anti-Japanese resistance and it is believed that the new development will further widen the rift between America and the Chungking regime.

The causes for the collapse of the Ninth War Zone follow:

1. Chungking underestimated the actual strength of the Japanese Forces. At first Chungking detailed the 20th Army and the 72nd Army, the poorest forces in the Ninth War Zone, to the first defense line of Changsha. To the second defense line were sent the troops under the direct control of Chungking, and to the third line the newly-organized or temporary forces dispatched. Against the enemy line-up, our Forces advanced southward, forming three spearheads which were directed at the right, left and central sections of the enemy line.

When the enemy was beaten at the first defense line, his defense system was thrown into confusion, and Chungking troops were smashed everywhere. This was the greatest cause of the defeat.

2. At the beginning of the campaign, the Chungking army made General Hsueh Yueh arrange for the close cooperation between the ground forces and the United States air forces in China. But when the action was started, the United States air forces had no surplus strength to cooperate with the ground forces, because of the heavy attacks made by Japanese planes. The United States air forces carried out their own strategy entirely neglecting to aid the Chungking forces during their crisis.

At the time of the Changsha battle, General Hsueh was at Yuehlushan, but his Chief-of-Staff, General Chao Tzu-li, was within the walled town of Changsha. When the fierce battle at Yuehlushan started, the United States air forces in China, on which the defending forces depended upon, did not come to their help, being solely engaged in attacking Japanese Ground Units. As a result, Hsueh decided to give up Yuehlushan, but it is said that Chief-of-Staff Chao was determined to hold Yuehlushan in order to maintain the fighting spirit of his troops, declaring that he would never expect anything of the United States air forces.

Consequently, there developed a wide gap between the United States air forces in China and the Chungking army. It was about this time that a P-40, not knowing that Yuehlushan had been occupied by our Forces, dropped on our position Hsueh's instruction to his troops. Such a fact reveals how the United States air forces in China are indifferent to anything that vitally concerns the Chungking army.

Desecration of Dead

This is a photograph which the Japanese will never forget. It was published in a May issue of the American magazine Life and the caption, in effect, said, "This skull of a Japanese soldier was sent by an American soldier to the girl as a souvenir. The girl is writing a letter of thanks." The desecration of fallen Japanese is taken to show most clearly the barbaric nature of American civilization. The photograph was radioed from Berlin.

GUGLIELMO PIANI RAPS AMERICAN BARBARISM

Apostolic Delegate to P.I. Says Desecration of Dead Bodies Banned by Church Laws

Domei

MANILA, August 10.—Severe denunciation of the American desecration of fallen Japanese soldiers was voiced on Tuesday by Guglielmo Piani, Apostolic delegate to the Philippines. Meanwhile, all Filipinos are indignant by the latest act of American savagery and a storm of denunciation has been aroused in Manila.

Monsignor Piani pointed out that the desecration of the dead was strictly prohibited by the Church and declared that he severely denounced the bestial American disposal of fallen Japanese fighting men. He stressed that it was impossible as a Christian to remain silent and that from the human standpoint too it was inexcusable.

Touching on the horrible camp in northern California, the papal envoy advised the United States that Japanese nationals should be treated with respect. He condemned these acts of American brutality in the name of the head of the Philippine diocese.

DONATES FIGHTER PLANE

Domei

SHONAN, August 10.—Amidst impressive ceremonies, the latest-type fighter plane was donated by Wang Chao-long to the Japanese Air Force at an air base here on August 8 in the presence of the Mayor of Shonan.

It is recalled that Mr. Wang, a long-time resident of this island who emigrated from Taiwan 11 years ago and is now a leading businessman here, recently donated the sum of $100,000 to the Army authorities with the express request that the money be utilized to purchase a fighter plane to be used for the defense of Malai.

P.I. JOURNAL DENOUNCES ANGLO-AMERICAN VANDALS

Foe's Irreverent Nature Bared By His Wanton Destruction Of Priceless Treasures

Domei

MANILA, August 10.—The world today is witnessing in sharp relief on various war fronts a conflict between two types of civilization, the Tribune declared recently in an editorial, pointing out that one is "the civilization of ideals, sentiment and human values which weaves an aurora of culture about the gifts of ages which have been preserved to the present, and the other a lower culture which is characterized by over-emphasis on material goods and their accumulation as the only source of power and human dignity."

The journal said that the conflict was clearly indicated in the contrast between, for example, the German occupation of Paris at the outset of the war and the British shelling of Florence and other Italian cities, or the American bombing of Rome. The Germans, in taking over Paris "guarded everything that belongs to all civilized men, holding in reverence all those antiques which represent modern man's spiritual heritage from the past."

It added that in contrast to this attitude is "the irreverent and grossly mercenary behavior of the Anglo-Americans who violated repositories of ancient and renaissance art and culture. They have done it in Cassino and in Rome. Lately, they did the same in Florence. Regarding the Leaning Tower of Pisa, one of the seven wonders of the world, what could the British derive out of shelling it to destruction?"

The Tribune continued, "While the Anglo-Americans bomb and shell these priceless treasures, one can almost hear them saying 'What are old cathedrals and antiques good for anyway?'" The journal pointed out that this attitude is indeed "the characteristic of the shopkeeper's philosophy which judges everything in terms of dollars and cents and overlooks classic values."

Tanaka Unit Dies Gallantly to the Last Man On Kiangsi Front to Push Comrade Operations

By A TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

KIANGSI FRONT, August 7.—Behind the brilliant results of heavy losses dealt the enemy's 58th Army, attempting to retake Liling, lies the story of the bravery and courage of the Japanese covering units, especially of the Tanaka Unit—a contingent that will never return.

Up to August 1 the enemy had been dealt losses of 3,500 killed and 4,000 wounded. The main strength of our Forces were enabled to launch their devastating offensives for the attainment of such sweeping results due to the efforts of numerically small Japanese Units defending a difficult terrain against the night attacks of large enemy forces.

The enemy launched close-up hand-grenade attacks seven times. He pressed as close as 15 meters of the Japanese positions. The Japanese Units dashed out from their positions and attacked the enemy. At each assault the enemy retreated.

The Tanaka Unit, led by Special Sergeant-Major Tanaka, defending an isolated hilly position at Mashanshih, in fierce hand to hand fighting piled up 60 enemy dead in front of its position. When the enemy drew near, Special Sergeant-Major Tanaka cut furiously left and right with his sword. On the eighth night attack on July 24, the last member of the Unit met a glorious death.

Sacrifices were made by other units also in the loss of a corps commander and the wounding of a platoon commander, but the Japanese covering units had fulfilled their mission. They had not budged a step and on July 26 the main Japanese Forces had taken up their positions for a smashing blow against the enemy.

SOVIETS' ATTITUDE DELAYING MEETING

Moscow Will Not Confer With Chungking Due to Neutral Ties With Japan

Domei

ZURICH, August 8.—Indicating one of the main reasons for the postponement until August 21 of the four-power conference among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, U.S. Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius announced today that the Soviet Union had refused to sit at the same conference with the representative of the Chungking regime on the grounds of the Soviets' neutral relations with Japan.

Consequently it was decided to hold the four-power conference in two sessions of three nations each as in the case of the Teheran conference—the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union holding one three-power parley and the United States, Britain and Chungking the other three-power meeting.

It can be seen from the Soviet attitude that it is not particularly eager to take part in the proposed conference although it announced its willingness to participate.

The Soviet Government has not yet named its delegate to the proposed Washington conference although Britain has already appointed Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Sir Alexander Cadogan, the United States selected Stettinius and Chungking announced Foreign Vice-Minister Hu Shih-tse as its delegate.

Those versed in international affairs believe that the Soviets are intending to open the conference when the war situation becomes more favorable to themselves so that they could wield more power over the United States and Britain, while if the conference is held under present conditions there is the danger of the United States and Britain holding the initiative.

Thus although its opening date is fixed some opine that the proposed conference may not be held at all according to the attitude of the Soviet Union.

DETAILS OF B-29 REVEALED

Aluminum Alloy Used Said to Be Just as Strong as Steel

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Under the heading "The Expanding B-29 Air Fleet," an article in the New York Herald Tribune of June 18 revealed certain details concerning the special aluminum alloy used on the B-29 super-fortress.

It stated that the aluminum necessary for its production were ordered in 50,000,000 pound units and army authorities have already put in several such orders. Continuing, it said that the new B-29's required two and a half times the amount of aluminum used for the production of the Flying Fortress or Liberator types. The No. 24 type aluminum alloy used is produced by special technique of heating and cooling and is reported to be as strong as steel.

BRITISHERS ARE WARNED

Another World War Inevitable, Home Defense Commander Says

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 8.—The British populace was warned of a possibility of another world war even after the present one by Harold Franklin, British Home Defense Commander, in a speech today, according to a London dispatch.

Declaring that it was probably no over-statement to predict that another world war was inevitable, Franklin explained that Britain was on the verge of defeat during the last World War and in this war too Britain was within inches of collapse. He said that although the outcome of the current war cannot be predicted, if by the grace of good fortune Britain should emerge victorious the English people must not allow for leisurely basking. Full preparations must be made for the eventuality of a World War III, he warned.

Foe's Headquarters Moved

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, tonight announced the moving of his headquarters from England to occupied France, according to a London dispatch.

Correction

Colonel-General Lindemann mentioned in Thursday's issue of the Nippon Times as being a member of the traitors who recently plotted against the Fuehrer's life, is not the general with a similar name commanding the Reich Northern Army Corps in the Baltic Region, according to information received from the German Embassy.

Bulgaria Refutes Report of Making Peace With Enemy

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 9.—All reports spread by anti-Axis sources about the alleged Bulgarian attempts to come to armistice terms with the Anglo-Americans were emphatically refuted today by competent quarters of the Bulgarian Foreign Office, according to a Sofia dispatch. They added that nothing is known about the alleged statement by the Bulgarian Minister in Ankara to the effect that Turkey is not threatened with danger because of German troops stationed on Bulgarian soil. It was also reported that the Bulgarian Parliament will meet in a special session on August 15.

ELECTION RIOTS IN QUEBEC

Liberals Are Defeated by Union Party; Race Clash Occurs

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Keen rivalry, leading even to bloodshed, between the Liberals, now in power, and the Union Party marked the provincial elections in Quebec today, says dispatches coming in from Montreal. Especially, in that city, a clash occurred between the white and the negro population ending in a shooting melee. A large number were wounded. The city authorities dispatched several police corps to keep watch over the city. The election returns definitely point to defeat for the Liberals, who had been in overwhelming majority in the provincial parliament for the last five years. The returns up to the present show that out of the total of 91 seats, the Union Party has a showing of 42 against the 37 for the Liberals.

U.S. BLACK-MARKET THRIVES

State Confiscates $700,000 Worth of Alcoholic Drinks

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Black-market dealings thrive in the United States despite the frantic attempts of the U.S. Government to stop the tendency and today there was uncovered a huge illegal business deal in stockings at Newark near New York City, according to a report reaching here from New York.

The dealing was in nylon stockings which were sold in various Eastern cities at $10 a pair although the official price is one to two dollars. Federal authorities arrested three men connected with the deal and confiscated 3,000 pounds of nylon valued at $30,000. The group had already manufactured and sold 12,000 pairs of nylon stockings to date.

It is also announced by the Treasury Department that the value of alcoholic drinks confiscated on the United States black market amounted to $700,000.

Germans Attack U.S. Raiders

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—American bombers flew over to southwestern Germany this morning and were immediately engaged in fierce aerial combats with German fighters. Results are not yet available. American bombers also appeared over the Danube and fighting took place over the Budapest area and Lake Balaton.

U.S. Officer Killed

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Captain Norman Ives, Director of Cherbourg Port, was killed in aciton, the U.S. Navy Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

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(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
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Capital Subscribed . ¥160,000,000
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The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.
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Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

DISUNITY RAMPANT IN ANTI-AXIS CAMP

Individual Groups in Enemy Nations Using the War to Gain Their Selfish Aims

"We are invading Europe with all military means which the science of war has given us, but our equipment for the solution of political controversies is less complete; controversies will arise everywhere as soon as the war ends. Unity as regards political aims does not exist among the leading anti-Axis Powers."

With these words the British weekly Tablet commented recently on the Anglo-American invasion, according to a special Lisbon dispatch to the Nippon Times. Continuing, the weekly said:

The opportunistic, short-term policy of supporting the groups who are fighting Britain's enemy is admittedly remunerative at the present moment, but not in the long run. For the groups of resistance are not all fighting for the same aim. On the contrary, latent disunity exists among them which, in a few years, would create the prerequisites for a new world conflagration.

Meanwhile, deep-rooted differences of opinion are being camouflaged by ambiguous figures of speech, like, for instance, "the will of the people," and by the promise of free elections. However, the leaders of anti-Axis countries do not have the slightest intention of ever living up to these promises.

In every anti-Axis country individual groups are vying with one another in making use of the war of liberation as a political campaign in favor of their respective programs. Simultaneously, all those who had seen through their game and are now opposing them are being accused as traitors to their country.

There was, for instance, Marshal Josef Brozovich Tito, who assured the British people time and again that he had no further political aims beyond the liberation of his country. British prisoners of war, however, who, on their flight from the Germans joined the Tito hordes, could tell of speeches that were entirely different from those delivered by the political commissars among the Tito bands. These commissars, by the way, were typical of Tito's so-called armed forces. They were not denying their intention "by military means ultimately to bring about drastic changes in Jugoslav society."

Shanghai Repels B-2

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 8.—Apparently embarrassed over the progress of the Japanese coordinated air-land continental operations, the United States air force in China is now desperately resorting to guerilla warfare. Early this morning, one enemy B-24 penetrated Shanghai from the Pootung area and after dropping bombs on the Whangpoo River, fled. The enemy plane apparently aimed at bombing vessels on the river but damage was negligible.

TEIKOKU GINKO
Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of THE DAI-ICHI GINKO, Ltd. and THE MITSUI BANK, Ltd. under above title.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ¥200,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ¥128,125,000
RESERVE FUNDS ¥183,500,000
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Inland Branches: Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keijyo, Husan and Other Principal cities.
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OGATA GIVEN POST ON RULE-AID BODY

Additionally Appointed Vice-President of Imperial Rule Assistance Association

Taketora Ogata, Minister without Portfolio and concurrently President of the Board of Information, has been additionally appointed Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it was announced on Thursday.

Following the resignation of the former Vice-President, Fumio Goto, a successor had been sought by the Association and the present appointment has been effected in view of the necessity of furthering the ties between the Association and the Board of Information with the ultimate aim of strengthening the national movement in the present war.

It is presumed that with the appointment of the new Vice-President the Association will make positive efforts toward the realization of its hitherto avowed movement's objectives, namely, the achievement of the increased production of arms and ammunition, the augmentation of the production of foodstuffs, the thoroughgoing introduction of wartime living, and the perfect cooperation of the people for the defense of the Empire.

The appointment of Mr. Ogata to the post of Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is noteworthy as having clearly shown the Government's attitude toward the Association. Three organizations, namely, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association, have had close relations with the Government, but there has been an opinion of amalgamating these three associations into one powerful political organization. In view of this fact, the Government has had to decide clearly the character and tasks of these three organizations, but now that it has appointed Admiral Seizo Kobayashi as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and Mr. Ogata as Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Government can be said to have re-recognized the following two fundamental points of the two organizations; 1) The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, as the only political association representing public sentiment, will participate in the national administration in close collaboration with the Government; and 2) The Imperial Rule Assistance Association not being a political organization, will assist the national administration as a guiding organ of the national movement.

The ties just bound between the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Board of Information have marked a step forward of the relations between the Association and the Government, and are therefore, expected to facilitate considerably the guidance and development of the national movement in the future. In fact, the appointment of Mr. Ogata not only clarifies the future courses of the two organizations, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, but marked strides of the Imperial Rule Assistance Movement can also be expected from it.

JUDICIAL SHIFTS REVEALED

Endo Made Chief Procurator of Osaka Appellate Court

The following changes in the judicial personnel were occasioned by the transfer of Procurator Tsunehisa Endo, head of the thought control department of the Supreme Court, to the post of the Chief Procurator of the Osaka Appellate Court:

Kotaro Ikki, Chief Procurator of the Tokyo District Criminal Court, appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Hiroshi Funatsu, Chief Procurator of Osaka District Court, appointed Chief Procurator of Tokyo District Criminal Court.

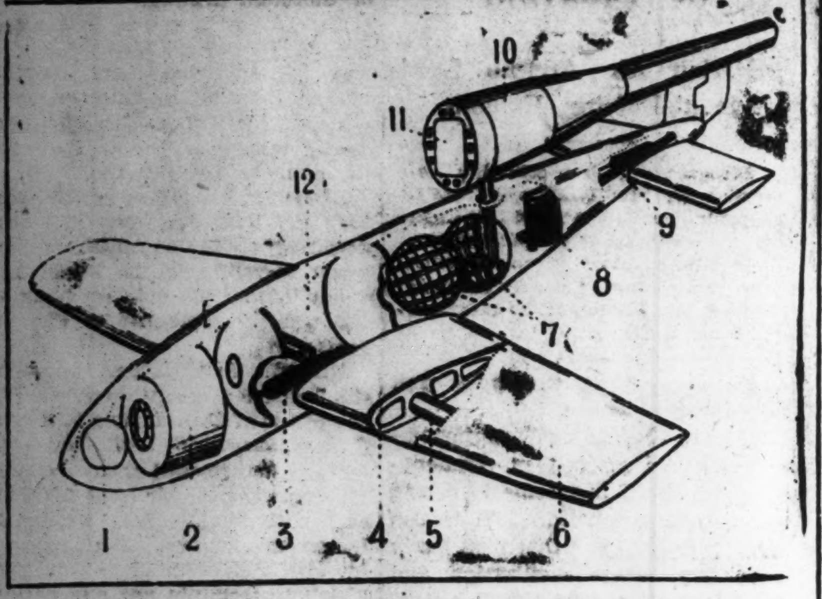
Makoto Kumagaya, Chief Procurator of the Kobe District Court, appointed Chief Procurator of the Osaka District Court.

Takeo Yoshimura, Chief Procurator of the Fukuoka District Court, appointed Chief Procurator of the Kobe District Court.

Obituary

Tetsukichi Mukai, 81, adviser to the Japanese Steel Tubing Company and former chief engineer of the Yawata Steel Works, passed away on August 3 at his residence at Nishi-Sugamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo. Funeral services will be held at 3 p.m. on Sunday, at the Tohokuji Temple at Nagazumi-cho, Shibuya-ku.

V-1 Details Revealed



The above diagram is that of the devastating new German weapon, V-1, taken from a Swedish aviation magazine. The numerals show: 1-Light metal box containing compass. 2-About 1,000 kilograms of explosive. 3-Rail for use when rocket is shot off from base. 4-Pressed steel plate frame. 5-Main beam made of steel plate. 6-Wing of pressed steel plate. 7-Steel-plated and reinforced compressed air chamber. 8-Robot piloting apparatus and three air circulators. 9-Compressed air rudder mechanism. 10-Rocket propulsion unit. 11-Air intake. 12-About 820 litres of fuel.

With a diagram of the new German weapon, V-1, being carried in the Swedish magazine, Interavia reaching here, Jinichi Nishiwaki and Hidemasa Kimura, staff members of the Aviation Research Station of the Tokyo Imperial University and assistant professors of the same university, gave their views of the devastating weapon as follows:

Assistant Professor Nishiwaki said: "This diagram shows that the V-1 is quite close to what we had imagined it to be. There are two types of fuel systems among rockets; one which draws in oxygen from the air and burns it with the fuel and another which burns a fuel which contains oxygen. Judging from the fact that the V-1 has an air intake, it is a gasoline fuel system rocket. This has the special characteristic of increasing the flying range. With 820 litres it can fly from a half an hour to an hour. It can easily reach London from behind the Normandy lines. The diagram shows that there are propulsion units on top of the body. The question is how these are connected to the fuel tank inside the body."

Assistant Professor Kimura said: "The V-1 has a gyro robot piloting apparatus. The robot piloting apparatus is no different from that of an airplane. In the case of an airplane, however, there are ailerons on the main wing and elevators on the tail and it is piloted by controlling these ailerons and the rudder. The V-1 has no ailerons or elevators, its direction being controlled by the rudder and its balance maintained automatically. The forward compass sets the direction and when there is a deviation the robot piloting apparatus corrects it. This method is merely the usage of the principle used since some time ago on the German model planes. This diagram says there are three gyros but that would mean that the V-1 is controlled like an airplane, with gyros controlling the ailerons, elevators and rudders. I think there is some mistake in the diagram. The fact that steel plates are used in the wings instead of duraluminum may be due to the resources situation."

MODEL VILLAGES PLANNED BY NANKING GOVERNMENT

Aim Is to Boost Agricultural Production, Stabilize the People's Livelihood

Domei

NANKING, August 8.—The National Government of China yesterday promulgated a decree concerning the formation of an Enforcement Commission for the construction of model villages which will be placed under the direct control of the Executive Yuan.

The Supreme War National Defense Council on July 26 adopted an outline for the construction of model villages with the object of boosting agricultural production and stabilizing the daily livelihood of the people.

According to the new decree, the Commission will be composed of one chairman and seven to nine members of which three, or five, shall be full-time members. The Commission will have two departments. One department will be entrusted with the administration and financing of experimental hsiens; designation of experimental areas, and the compilation of family registers and statistics for experimental hsiens. The other department will be entrusted with the construction of irrigation projects and roads, improvement of public works, and provision of subsidiary occupations for farmers.

Chu Mourns Jordana's Death

Domei

NANKING, August 8.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, today cabled a message to General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, through the Chinese Legation in Madrid expressing deep condolences over the recent death of Count Francisco Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister.

Chen Heads 1st Zone

Domei

CANTON, August 10.—General Chen Cheng, who was recently released from the Chungking regime's governorship of Hupeh Province, has been appointed Commander of the First War Zone. His assumption of the command is seemingly for the purpose of strengthening Chungking's defense in the northern region and to place him as a Chungking spotter against Yenan.

P.I. FINANCIAL LEADERS BACK JAPAN'S WAR AIMS

Determine to Fight Current Struggle to Victorious End, Declares Banker

Domei

MANILA, August 9.—In face of grim battles which are now raging in Pacific waters, Filipino financial leaders in a press interview yesterday expressed their firm determination to fight the current war to a victorious end.

Teodoro Campos, president of the Bank of Philippines, said that the Filipinos are confident that they will be able to enjoy greater prosperity and happiness than in prewar times by trading with Japan after Japan scores final victory.

Mr. Campos declared that the Americans have given the Filipinos only thin material civilization, while they held Filipinos in contempt. On the other hand, he said, the Japanese have never entertained any semblance of such racial prejudice. Accordingly, if the Japanese and Filipinos continue to understand each other as they do now, the present close ties of friendship are bound to become stronger.

He added, "It is the unshakable conviction of Filipinos that the only way which will bring about prosperity and happiness to us is for us to fight as one of the links in the chain of the Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"We financiers are firmly resolved to aid President Laurel to the last, as well as cooperate with Japan in order to maintain honorable independence that has been given to us."

40TH ANNIVERSARY HELD

Ceremony Recalling Battle of Yellow Sea Observed at Togo Shrine

A ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Battle of the Yellow Sea during the Russo-Japanese War was solemnly held at the Togo Shrine at 10 a.m. on Thursday. The function was attended by many high Navy officers, members of the Mikasa Preservation Society and others.

In the course of the ceremony officiated by the chief priest of the Shrine, the attendants, recalling the glorious victory achieved in the battle, pledged anew to exert their utmost to annihilate the Anglo-American foe.

ENEMY IS HIT HARD IN HENGYANG FIGHT

33 Divisions Wiped Out; China-Based U.S. Air Force Loses 539 Planes in July

The battle of Hengyang came to a close with the annihilation of 33 Chungking divisions which formed the main strength of the enemy in the Sixth and Ninth war zones, and the crippling of the China-based American air force which, in the month of July, suffered the loss of 589 planes.

Following is a review of the war situation from the time of the occupation of Hengyang airfield to the fall of the walled town of Hengyang:

1. Capture of Hengyang airfield on June 26—The central attack units of the Japanese Forces advanced with lightning speed in face of torrential rain and seized Chuting. On June 21, they occupied Hengshan, 40 kilometers north of Hengyang, and on June 26, they pressed toward the outer fringes of the walled town of Hengyang.

The enemy defending the airfield, who was surprise-attacked by the Japanese, gave up his hopes and before retreating, he attempted to blast the installations at the airdrome. However, due to the quick action of our men, the airfield's facilities fell into the Japanese hands undamaged. Losing no time, the Japanese Air Force speedily arrived at the captured airfield and commenced operations in cooperation with the Ground Units.

Due to the seizure of the enemy airdrome, the Chungking forces in the walled town were isolated. Further pushing their drive from all directions against the enemy forces stationed in the outer defense positions around Hengyang, the Japanese launched attacks against Liling and Pinghsiang in the northeast, Shiuhsien, Anjen and Leiyang in the southeast, and Yungfen in the west.

The units which had assaulted Liling on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway on June 18, advanced farther eastward and crossed the Wanyangshan Range on the Hunan-Kiangsi border. On June 22, they encountered the enemy's 26th Army in the vicinity of Pinghsiang, which had come from the Third War Zone. After the ensuing furious battle which continued for ten hours, the enemy forces were smashed.

Other Units, which advanced southward along the Wanyangshan Range, immediately reduced Pinghsiang and occupied Shiuhsien on June 25. Following that, they marched farther to the south and broke through Anjen, 60 kilometers east-southeast of Hengyang. On July 3, the Japanese captured the enemy position 50 kilometers south of Laiyang, an important strategic point on the Canton-Hankow Railway, and successfully cut off the railway traffic.

In the northwestern sector, the Japanese on July 4 captured Yungfen, 70 kilometers north of Hengyang, and advanced toward a point 40 kilometers northwest of Hengyang.

2. Encirclement operation against Hengyang—Advancing from the north, west and south, the Japanese, who had occupied Hengyang airfield, trapped the enemy forces within the walled town of Hengyang. Three or four enemy divisions under the 10th Chungking Army Commander desperately resisted the Japanese onslaughts. The enemy forces, who were receiving supplies by air, were vainly awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from the Sixth and Ninth War Zones.

In the area outside Hengyang numerous positions had been constructed by the foe and every building inside the beleaguered town have been fortified.

In the meantime, the control of commissary lines by the Japanese was tightened and heavy arms and other armaments were supplied to our men in great quantities. Thus, fully prepared for a decisive offensive, the Japanese further tightened their iron ring around Hengyang. The general attack on the walled town was finally launched by the Japanese on the evening of August 4, and at 8 a.m. on August 8, Hengyang was occupied.

3. Annihilative operations against the enemy's field reinforcements for the rescue of Hengyang—Crack units of the Japanese Forces sweeping simultaneously from the south, east and west captured all the strategic positions around Hengyang. Then they launched crushing annihilative drives against the enemy field forces swarming from the surrounding territory into the Sixth and Ninth War Zones.

The Japanese Forces occupied Liling, Pinghsiang, Shiuhsien, Chaling, Anjen and Leiyang and then intercepted and annihilated the main enemy force thronging into the Ninth War Zone to reinforce Hengyang. Then eight divisions, comprised of three divisions of the 72nd Army, three of the 58th Army and two of the 99th Army, or a total of 70,000 or 80,000 men, under the command of General Wang Ling-chi, Commander of the enemy's 30th Army Corps, were caught by the Japanese who inflicted heavy losses upon the foe. The crushing blows sustained in these operations caused the enemy to abandon the rescue of Hengyang and to take to flight, as its strength had been reduced to a mere 10,000 or 20,000.

Another eight divisions were encountered in the vicinity of Chaling and routed. These enemy forces consisted of two divisions of the 44th Army, three of the 24th Army, two of the 37th Army and one other division, all under the command of General Ow Hsin, Commander of the 27th Army Corps.

In the frontal sector of Laiyang, the movements of three divisions of 26th Army, two temporarily organized divisions and two others were completely crushed. In the western sector, the enemy forces attempting to succor Hengyang swarmed toward Sianghsiang, Chinlanssu and other strategic positions already occupied by the Japanese Forces.

Thus, in the Ninth War Zone one division of the 37th Army, two of the 100th Army and three of the 79th Army and two of the 62nd Army, or a total of eight, fell easy prey to the Japanese Forces. All in all, a grand total of 31 divisions, forming the main strength of the enemy field forces in the Sixth and Ninth War Zones was crushed at a blow.

4. Annihilative aerial operations—The most outstanding results of the Hengyang operations were the smashing blows dealt to the American air forces in China. The fall of Changsha and Hengyang airfields rendered the air bases in Suichwan, Yushan, Kienow, Lishui, Kanchow and others practically useless. Furthermore, Kweilin, Chihkiang, Tanchuk, Enshih and Kaingshan bases were exposed to crushing attacks of the Japanese Air Forces.

During the period from July 3 to 11 after the fall of Hengyang airfield, 106 enemy planes were downed or heavily damaged. On July 12, 51 enemy planes were destroyed or damaged at Chihkiang, on July 13, 89 at Kweilin, on July 27, 119 at Liuchow, Chihkiang and Kweilin. Then on July 29 and 31 and on August 1, 113 planes were again blasted or set ablaze at Liuchow, Chihkiang and Kweilin. Thus, the total losses dealt to the American air forces in China amounted to an astounding figure of 539 planes for the month of July. As a result the enemy had to move his air bases from Kweilin and his strategic plans have been blasted.

The land and air operations, coordinately launched on the Hunan plains and in the skies over Hunan, terminated in brilliant annihilative warfare against the Chungking field forces and the American air forces in China. This was the one great objective of the Hengyang operations.

Brutal British Practice Target Shooting On the Bodies of Dead Japanese Soldiers

By S. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NORTH BURMA FRONT, August 8.—Not only the Americans on the Pacific front but the British in the Indo-Burmese theater of war, too, have been desecrating the Japanese war dead. Manifesting the same degree of insensate animalism as the Americans, the British have been using Japanese and Chungking dead to fill up ruts in the roads. They have been setting mines inside the Japanese dead so that they would explode when the Japanese came to recover them. Japanese dead have also been strung up on trees and used for target practice.

When, last spring, the Japanese attacked a position of British airborne troops, the British, in fleeing, set mines to the Japanese dead so that they would explode when the Japanese came to recover them. The abdomens of some corpses were split and trench-mortar shells inserted. These shells were connected to the arms and legs with piano wire so that they would be set off when any one touched them.

At another sector, the British repaired the roads rendered impassable by the heavy rain by throwing in Japanese and Chungking dead. The Japanese and Chungking dead were thrown into the ruts and puddles as substitute sandbags and vehicles run over them.

In another case, new British troops who had never had actual firing experience were trained by having them shoot at Japanese corpses. Many inexperienced British troops were included among the airborne troops. For the training of these men, the British strung up on trees Japanese soldiers who had killed themselves after being surrounded while on a scouting trip and used them for targets. Several hundred British troops shot at these targets until the faces of the dead lost all shape.

Koiso to Speak

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso will attend the inaugural ceremony for Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, the newly-appointed President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, which is scheduled to take place today. The Prime Minister will expound on the Government's firm determination and at the same time request the establishment of a fully cooperative set-up toward the Government on the part of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

NEW THAI PREMIER PLEDGES LOYALTY

Foreign Minister Emphasizes Further Efforts to Bolster Ties With Japan

Domei

BANGKOK, August 9.—The new Thai Prime Minister, Major Khuang Aphaiwong, and all members of his Cabinet took the oath of loyalty before a photo of King Ananda Mahidol in the Royal Palace at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Later, all the Cabinet members, including the Prime Minister, were received in audience by Regent Pridi Phanamyong to whom the Prime Minister formally reported the formation of the Cabinet. The Cabinet members retired from the Royal Palace at 11 a.m.

Meanwhile, in an interview with Thai newspapermen this morning, Nai Sisena Sombatsirei, Foreign Minister in the new Thai Cabinet, declared that the new Government will exert further efforts toward strengthening friendship with Japan.

He stated that Thailand's foreign policy as set forth by the Prime Minister before the Assembly of People's Representatives on August 3 lies in seeking to promote friendly relations with the nations of East Asia, especially Japan. He added that the Government will not effect any personnel changes in the diplomatic service abroad.

Chang Hails Khuang

Domei

BANGKOK, August 9.—A congratulatory message to Major Khuang Aphaiwong, the new Prime Minister of Thailand, was received yesterday from General Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo. The message follows:

"I express my heartfelt congratulations upon Your Excellency's appointment to the premiership. I sincerely pray for Your Excellency's health and the prosperity of your nation."

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1944

China for Sale

Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan of the Chungking regime, played the ignominious role of an international salesman at New York's fashionable hotel, the Waldorf-Astoria, a few days ago when he virtually offered China for sale to American imperialists. By assuming that despicable role, Chungking's multi-millionaire Finance Minister revealed most vividly the mental attitude peculiar to the pro-American Chungking leaders who are ever ready to betray their country for a share of the spoils which they hope to receive as compensation from the foreign exploiters.

According to a New York dispatch, twelve hundred of the foremost American business, civic, and industrial leaders, representing nine influential organizations which co-sponsored the occasion, gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria to hear Dr. Kung's first-hand assurances that China would be made the most lucrative market for the American dollar after the war. True to his professional pro-Americanism, Dr. Kung carefully seasoned his speech with the kind of flattery which in his opinion would be most palatable to his selected audience.

Most naturally, the Chungking plutocrat tendered, as an appetizer for his audience, his profound gratitude for the Washington Government's "generous" action "in abolishing extraterritoriality in China and in repealing the Chinese Exclusion Laws". This appetizer was followed by the main course of the dinner address—an invitation to the American international financiers to participate in an early consummation of China's industrial revolution which, the speaker asserted, is taking place even "while the war is going on." And Dr. Kung did not forget to season his main course with his assurances that China is going to be "an open market with abundant opportunities," reminding his audience that they should fully avail themselves of this unique opportunity for their own good. Apparently, however, Dr. Kung felt incumbent upon himself to call their attention to the fact that China no longer needs America's participation in her "religious and cultural field" but in the field of industry alone. He even implied his willingness to mortgage China for the American dollars indispensable for China's rehabilitation and reconstruction after the war. As a matter of fact, it may be said that "China for Sale" was the unmistakable tenor of Dr. Kung's New York address.

Evidently, the speaker must have nosed out the need for further support to his assurances. So he reassured his audience that prosperous China would be not only a good market but would be "a necessary condition for the maintenance of peace in the Far East." Then, to impart the sense of grand finale to his "China for Sale" address, Dr. Kung reminded his audience that America and China "are akin to each other politically", declaring that "Fascism, totalitarianism, dictatorship and other new-fangled ideas are basically foreign to the Chinese mentality", and that China is "committed to the republican and democratic form of government".

It is abundantly clear that Dr. Kung exerted a great deal of conscious effort to apply his "mature experience" and "seasoned knowledge" about America and the American people in his recent address for the sole purpose of exploiting the profit-seeking mentality of the American international financiers and big industrialists. How successful his attempt might have been, of course, remains to be seen. But the fact that he was quite confident of his ability to influence his selected audience for his cause needs no mentioning.

Nevertheless, it is not inconceivable that some of Dr. Kung's audience must have suffered from mental indigestion after listening to his "resourceful" address. Not a few of them must have felt that the "China for Sale" address was replete with flattery and that their own intelligence was miserably underestimated by the Chungking financier.

In the first place, most of them are fully aware, though they prefer to be non-committal about it, that the Washington Government's "generous" action in "abolishing extraterritoriality in China and repealing the Chinese Exclusion Laws" is no better than a belated, empty political gesture dictated by the irresistible force of circumstances.

Secondly, these Americans, though they may not admit it openly, are not wholly ignorant of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the nationalistically conscious Chinese people are decidedly averse to any scheme that would reduce China into a lucrative market for foreign exploitation, to say nothing of their determined opposition to any idea of putting China once again in mortgage to foreign capital. New China aspires to be independent, not only politically but also economically as well.

Lastly, not a few of Dr. Kung's audience must have been overwhelmed with his intellectual dishonesty if they happened to remember Sun Fo's verdict on "China and Democracy." Tersely pointing out the fact that Democracy is a "myth" to his people, the President of Chungking's Legislative Yuan declared a few months ago:

"For thousands of years China has been ruled by tyrants. Her people have been deprived of freedom of political discussion in addition to the rights of freedom. To our people, therefore, Democracy is a myth. We have to explain what Democracy is. For example, should we today carry out the general election question, not only the common people, but even the middle and upper classes of our people are unfamiliar with the habits of holding elections. This is a known fact."

Again, speaking of the Kuomintang and its glaring failure to realize the principles of Democracy since its reorganization, Sun Fo reminded people of Dr. Kung's type of the fact that "The number of our party members is less than one per cent of the total population of the country. The Kuomintang is an infinitely small portion of the population. We have already spent sixteen years in political tutelage, yet there is not one councilor in a hsien council, nor one hsien administrator who has been elected to his office by the people of the hsien."

All these facts Dr. Kung deliberately ignored, thus committing an intellectual crime of the first degree. But can it not be said that one cannot propose to sell or mortgage one's own country without committing a crime of the first degree?

A Year Ago Today

August 11, 1943

In the midst of prevailing uneasiness throughout America due to the outbreak of disturbances such as the "color wars" at Detroit and New York and the recent clash between soldiers and citizens at Vancouver, Washington, another fracas between the populace and servicemen occured at Seattle, Washington today. More than 700 citizens in the Northwest port city participated in the anti-military outburst.

The igniting spark for the whole affair was kindled when a certain non-commissioned officer of the U.S. coast defense corps reprimanded a drunken bluejacket strutting through the street brandishing a whiskey bottle. The general public, which had been harboring grudges against the military, soon surrounded the officer and demanded that he release the offending sailor.

• • •

German military authorities today announced that the Soviet Battleship, Pariskaia-Kommura, 23,016 tons, four cruisers, one flagship, eight destroyers, and over 40 submarines have been sunk in the Black Sea by German and Rumanian air forces since the beginning of the war.

• • •

The Indian National Congress decided today to draft a retaliatory bill against the adoption by the Union of South Africa of a bill prohibiting Indian ownership of land.

• • •

The Egyptian Government agreed today to the opening of the Governments of the refugee Jugoslavian and Czechoslovakian regimes at Cairo beginning September 1.

INDISPENSABILITY OF THE TATAMI

Matted Flooring Nurtures Bushido Spirit

By Dr. HIDETO KISHIDA
Professor of Tokyo Imperial University

What most distinguishes a Japanese house from a Western-style one is the tatami or mat used for flooring. The tatami is not only an indispensable part of Japanese-style houses but it is indispensable for Japanese life. Wherever there is a Japanese, no matter how far he may be from his homeland, one always finds tatami there. To change into "yukata," light summer kimono, and stretch out comfortably on a fresh tatami upon returning home from a day's hard work is indeed a genuine pleasure.

The tatami, without which one can hardly speak of a Japanese-style house now, is, historically speaking, of comparatively recent origin. Mats, as flooring material, came to be used probably about the latter part of the Heian era and the beginning of the Kamakura era. This is borne out by the fact that in the house of a Kamakura samurai, tatami was in general use. Tatami, therefore, may be said to have a history of about 700 years.

Western-style fixtures and doors do not harmonize with rooms floored with tatami. Paper sliding doors, an alcove with its accompanying shelves, a scroll and a flower vase are just about all that need be used in such rooms to get that atmosphere of serene quietness and depth so characteristically Japanese.

Opinion is divided on the value and practicability of tatami. Even today the question is argued with vehement interest. One group says that tatami is behind the times and that, therefore, its use should be discontinued. The other group, more moderate and conservative, contends that it is a good tradition and, therefore, should not be discarded. In between these two groups is a third which takes the milder view that tatami won't go even if one decides against it.

Claimed Unsanitary

It is often said that tatami is unsanitary and not progressive. A certain well-known critic once wrote that one sleeps easier on a foreign-style bed and that it is better also from the standpoint of sanitation, being more hygienic. The claim was that the tatami easily accumulates dust and when the mattress is spread on it one sleeps with one's head at exactly that height where dust is most easily breathed in through the nostrils. Whereas this isn't so in the case of a bedstead.

There are others who claim that squatting and lying down on tatami are not conducive to an active and strenuous life; that nothing excels the table and chair for it. Such contentions no doubt are not without deserving merit.

A private house is quite unlike a public building. Its architectural features differ radically from an office building which is designed to produce the highest efficiency. One's house is a private recluse where one may find bodily and spiritual rest after a day's labors. I cannot agree with the purely rationalistic contention of doing away with the tatami on the grounds of efficiency and activity when it is the long-established custom of the Japanese to rest and relax by stretching out comfortably on it.

One might even go so far as to maintain that the Japanese spirit of Bushido and the tatami cannot be considered apart. I believe that the Japanese spirit is best nurtured by sitting solemnly on tatami in accordance with the prescribed etiquette. If Japanese life should part entirely with tatami on the grounds that tables and chairs are more efficient, I feel that in the change the Japanese people will lose much of their characteristics. I doubt very much that Europeans or Americans, who are surrounded in their homes by tables, chairs and beds, can really understand the true nature of the spirit of Bushido.

Climatic elements, in addition to the customs and habits of the people, greatly influence the style of architecture. I do not go so far as to claim that regardless of climatic conditions, north or south, a tatami-floored building is all that is necessary to make a comfortable home for a Japanese. Certain regional modifications are necessary. In my opinion, houses to be built under changed climatic conditions from Japan as dwellings for Japanese should be designed bearing in mind that by tradition and sentiment Japanese life and tatami floor are inseparable.

Fruits of Wisdom

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself. The middle way is, justice to ourselves and others. —Bruyere.

• • •

The injury of prodigality leads to this, that he that will not economize will have to agonize.—Confucius.

• • •

Passion makes us feel, but never see clearly.—Montesquieu.

The Monroe Doctrine and the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration

By JAPONICUS

II

The stabilization of East Asia has, since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, ever been one of the corner-stones of Japan's foreign policy. Against the background of the centuries-old aggressive policies pursued by European Powers toward Asia, it is quite natural for Japan to have regarded the stability of East Asia as a sine qua non for her own independent existence and self-preservation. Roosevelt's suggestion of the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine coupled with intimate Japanese-American collaboration seems to have appealed to Kaneko as providing an adequate formula for the stabilization of East Asia. However Japan did not, and indeed could not, adopt and declare such a doctrine partly for realistic and partly for idealistic reasons.

Firstly, American East Asiatic policy came to shift in a different direction. Roosevelt himself vacillated and resorted occasionally to the tactics of putting pressure to bear on Japan, as was indicated by the round-the-world trip of the American fleet he ordered in 1908 under the command of Rear-Admiral Robert Evans. On his assumption of office of the Presidency, William Taft, who had negotiated with Japan on behalf of the Roosevelt Administration, had the impudence to allow his Secretary of State Knox to propose the neutralization of the South Manchuria Railway. President Wilson carried out a similar policy regarding the China Consortium. Indeed, the subsequent developments in American policy which are too well known to deserve special mention clearly indicated that the checking of Japan's growing power and influence was regarded by her as the key to the solution of East Asiatic problems. The idea suggested by Roosevelt to Kaneko could hardly be realized against such political background.

Secondly, Japan came to question, especially after the first World War, the propriety of the American Monroe Doctrine as a world policy. It is common knowledge that the Doctrine was a unilateral declaration. As a plain matter of fact, the countries of the Central and South Americas took serious exceptions to it. When Article 21 of the Covenant of the League of Nations was discussed at the Versailles Conference, the Mexican Foreign Minister dispatched notes to various countries declaring that Mexico had not recognized, and would not recognize, the Monroe Doctrine, which constituted an infringement on the sovereignty and independence of Mexico. Costa Rica and the Argentine Republic took a similar attitude. If there has evolved today a Pan-American policy comprising countries of the Central and South Americas, it means a departure from the original Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine in actual operation, moreover, struck Japan as too egoistic and self-centred to serve as the basis of a sound and fair world policy. America would not allow European countries to acquire colonies or territories on the American Continents. But America feels not the least qualms of conscience about acquiring and exploiting territories therein. America cannot tolerate other countries' intervention in the Americas, but she pursues the policy of intervention towards East Asia and Europe. Even Professor Archibald Coolidge of Harvard put the following question in "The U.S. as a World Power":—

"As long as the Monroe Doctrine does not prohibit Americans from settling in the Eastern Hemisphere, there is nothing that prohibits the Japanese from settling in the Western Hemisphere. Would the occupation of Equador by Japan have graver significance to America than the American occupation of the Philippines to Japan?"

On the other hand, Japan could see sound political instincts behind the Monroe Doctrine. For instance she has appreciated the idea that countries of the two Americas should endeavor to maintain order in an autonomous way and constitute a sort of sphere of common prosperity by safeguarding their safety from the aggression of imperialistic non-American powers.

If Theodore Roosevelt and Kentaro Kaneko were now alive, they would be grieved to see that the Pacific Ocean has been turned into a theatre of the bloodiest and fiercest battles ever known to mankind. They might wistfully turn to the formula they discussed at Sagamore Hill forty years ago. The two statesmen were, after all, sons of their generation. Their ideology on international affairs ran almost exclusively on the plane of the balance-of-power concepts. But they sincerely sought to avert the possibility of a future war between Japan and America. May the two good old souls sleep in peace!

The American policy toward Japan fluctuated but tended to become more and more hostile with the passage of time, until it culminated in her pre-war attempt to force Japan's submission by economic embargo and military encirclement. As has been patent to all, and as the British statesman, Lyttelton, has lately reminded the misguided Americans, Japan and America plunged into the War of Greater East Asia through the latter's repeated provocations of a kind which no self-respecting nation could endure. On the other hand, looked at from the angle of the Asiatic nations, it may be said that movements for emancipation from Western domination which had separately been carried on during the past century were united in their joint emancipation War, and America now appears on the scene in the capacity of the Enemy No. 1, the most menacing invader into their homelands and the worst potential as well as actual aggressor on the independence and freedom of Asiatic nations. Their common war aim is expressed in the clearest form in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration.

The doctrine enunciated in the Joint Declaration can not properly be characterized as an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine. The Joint Declaration expresses the best ethical and political traditions of the East as applied to world affairs, although it reflects at the same time the requirements of the East Asiatic nations growing out of the actual political situation. It would indeed be an act of sacrilege for us to compare this document with a sheer product of political expediency such as the Monroe Doctrine. However, it may be admitted that there is this in common. Just as orginally the object which the Monroe Doctrine had in view was to prevent the aggressive designs of imperialistic powers of Europe, one of the aims implicit in the Joint Declaration is to check the future domination by European and American powers. In many respects, however, the doctrine of the Joint Declaration categorically denies the practical implications which have become explicit in the history of the Monroe Doctrine. Unlike the Monroe Doctrine which is a unilateral declaration, it is a joint declaration most solemnly made by the representatives of the countries of Greater East Asia. It is not for one nation to exploit other nations, but to "accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity." It is not for one nation to force her pattern of culture upon another nation, but "respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race." It is not for strong and rich powers to trample on small and less fortunate nations, but to "ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practising mutual assistance and amity." Instead of favoring racial discrimination or local exclusivism, it proposes to "cultivate friendly relations with all countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of the world." Indeed many of the American practices vis-a-vis American as well as non-American powers under the Monroe Doctrine would constitute the most grave violations of the principles of the Joint Declaration.

Some may suggest that the present realities of East Asia do not necessarily embody these ideals. In a sense that is true, but it is solely due to the fact that at present the whole energy of the Asiatic nations has to be concentrated on the military defense of Greater East Asia against the formidable attack conducted by their common enemies. At the moment when the war is raging on a stupendous scale, the path to construction can hardly be strewn with roses.

At the commencement of the reign of the Emperor Meiji, the Emperor made the famous Imperial Oath of Five Articles before the ancestral gods. The entire Japanese nation high and low religiously abided by them. Indeed that is the reason why Japan has been able not only to maintain her independence but become a powerful nation within a short space of time. Just in the same way, if the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia were to follow the principles of the Joint Declaration with an abiding faith, their political freedom, economic welfare and cultural enhancement would be assured. No outside power nor combination of powers could then permanently enslave and exploit them.

At the present moment the American nation, under the leadership of her ultra-imperialists who are aided and abetted by the logic of materialist philosophy expounded by her political commentators, revels in a phantastic daydream of world domination through her economic and military strength. She does not realize that in the world to come on the morrow of this bloody conflict, her illusion will brusquely be dispelled by stout resistance offered in manifold ways in all quarters of the globe, including Greater East Asia. She fails to foresee that this lust for world dominion, whatsoever fine garb it may wear, will, as Mahatma Gandhi has recently reminded British Imperialists, necessarily lead to an interminable circle of wars. Perhaps, it is when she will have learned with a sense of disillusionment that despite all her sacrifices in blood and treasure her dream can never be realized, and perhaps it is not until then, that she, in the retrospect of her position vis-a-vis Europe at the time of President Monroe, comes to discern ample justice in the joint war aim of the Asiatic nations. Perhaps it will be then and, not until then, that she will seriously study and reflect on the implications of the Joint Declaration and discover therein such international principles and standards as are conducive, in a long-range view, to the true interests of her own nation, as well as of the Asiatic nations, and indeed of the whole mankind.

But that is a matter which does not immediately concern the Asiatic nations today. They will fight on, with all the material and spiritual weapons at their disposal, with the abiding faith that they will ultimately attain their joint war aim which they can with a clear conscience proclaim before God and man.

(End)

THE JAPANESE SPIRIT OF 'TAI-ATARI'

Bulgarian Air Attache Lauds Death-Defying Exploits

Editor's Note: The following discussion on "Tai-Atari" spirit (Self-Ramming Spirit) and Bushido is taken from a recent interview held between Kan Kikuchi, noted Japanese novelist and critic, and Captain Branimir Kirkoff, Air Attache of the Bulgarian Legation at Tokyo.

Kikuchi: What was your first impression of Japan?

Kirkoff: My immediate impression when I arrived in Shimonoseki was that I had come to a land out of a story book. The reason for this feeling was that here I saw a country where civilization and culture have been existing for thousands of years. The quaint, native music heard in the quiet countryside appealed more to me than the popular recorded music. Large modern buildings and ships can be seen in Europe and throughout the world but the spirit of Bushido can only be seen in Japan. "Tai-Atari" (self-ramming), "Jibaku" (self-destruction in the air) and "Nikudan" (human bombs) can only be found among the Japanese.

Kikuchi: I have been told that you are greatly interested in historical research and that you are making a special study of Japanese history.

Kirkoff: In order to know Japan well, we must study her history. Japan's modern buildings and industrial progress do not surprise me for they are comparable to similar conditions in other countries, but the national polity which has remained unchanged from time immemorial is worthy of deep consideration.

Kikuchi: Can you tell us of anything striking which you have observed concerning Japanese aerial combat?

Kirkoff: I have often read in the newspapers of the glorious fighting spirit of the Wild Eagles and I have also had the privilege of inspecting the rigorous training of the Youth Flying Corps. Moreover, various motion pictures such as the "Kato Hayabusa Air Corps" have shown me various phases of the Japanese air might. I can readily see the spiritual power inherent in the Japanese nation in the death-defying exploits of your fighting men.

Kikuchi: Please tell us about the training of the air force in Bulgaria.

Kirkoff: Bulgaria, prior to the last World War had a well-established air force but, like Germany after the Versailles Treaty, she was deprived of her air force and was prevented from rebuilding a new one by the Treaty of Neuilly. In Bulgaria, the training given our men in times of peace is exactly the same as in wartime. We believe that by carrying out the severest training in peacetime real combat will prove very easy. We never undertake "easy training." Regardless of the weather conditions, rigid training is continued. Peacetime training is a continuous round of thorough drilling.

The life of a soldier in Bulgaria is one of utter simplicity which is comparable to that of Japan. It is a simple, frugal life like that of a peasant. If soldiers live extravagantly during peacetime they cannot possibly win in battle.

Kikuchi: An officer in our Army told me that our men are never permitted to stay at expensive hotels when traveling in the South as it would hinder them in carrying out the war. It amounts to the very same thing.

Kirkoff: In the olden days when the Bulgarian armies marched from the plains of Central Asia to Eastern Europe, they went with their entire families and roamed about the country enduring all kinds of hardships and privation. So, throughout Bulgarian history, there can be found no record of extravagance which is certainly not our national trait. Simplicity is therefore the second point emphasized in our military training.

'Tai-Atari' Spirit

Kikuchi: When you read about "Tai-Atari" in the newspapers what are your reactions in regard to this?

Kirkoff: I feel that it is not the manifestation of just a single person's spiritual strength but that it signifies the spiritual force inborn in every Japanese. Only those who are lucky are given an opportunity by God to manifest it in some way. "Tai-Atari" is not the mere physical impact against the enemy; it is the combination of physical as well as spiritual forces which is hurled against the adversary. In one of our artillery corps' songs, the following verse carries a similar sentiment: "And let the final missile be our very hearts."

The significance of the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Special Attack Flotilla can only be understood by a true realization of this awe-inspiring spiritual force which is released from time to time in the form of "Tai-Atari." In the acceleration of war production, the same spirit must be infused. This spirit of "Tai-Atari" is not a special feat of a chosen few but can be demonstrated by the united efforts of everyone engaged in productive activities. The remarkable exploits of Hero-God Kato and the Special Attack Flotillas that attacked Sydney and Madagascar must not be thought of as individual expressions of this spirit but rather the result of the fervent spirit of patriotism engendered by the entire nation. Therefore, those who practice "Tai-Atari" cannot be compared to athletes or record holders who vie in individual competition. "Tai-Atari" is possible only when all action is considered in the light of the good of the whole.

Everyone working in the aircraft factories, transportation lines, agriculture, mining, and other activities are all revealing the "Tai-Atari" spirit. It is the "death or victory, victory or death" ideal which is embodied in the spirit of "Tai-Atari." At the time when Bulgaria was fighting for her independence, on her national flag were the words: Independence or Death. For the sake of independence, we, too, faced death with fortitude.

COLONEL PERON OF ARGENTINA

U.S. Magazine Describes Him as Virtual Leader of Government

The following article appeared in the April 24 issue of Time.

Last week, as usual, United States policy in Latin America was up against an obstacle: Argentina, which refused to be a Good Neighbor. Foremost, though not the loudest leader of this recalcitrance was Colonel Juan Domingo Peron, at present serving slightly behind the scenes as Acting Minister of War.

Colonel Peron, now tall, handsome and 48, was brought up on his father's ranch in bleak southern Argentina. In his boyhood he played and fought with the local boys, rode wild horses, hunted wild turkeys. He entered the Army's Military Academy and became a sub-lieutenant at 18, a full lieutenant at 20.

A fine athlete, he distinguished himself in boxing, fencing and track. A good scholar, he wrote books on military affairs (one of which praised Germany). After the manner of all military biographers, his associates say that he was a good soldier, a strict disciplinarian who was liked by his subordinates. Always in his mind and on his lips was the conviction that the Army was the purest, finest, most Argentine thing in Argentina. While in charge of troops in Mendoza in 1941, he started a "crusade for spiritual renovation"—which worked out as a scheme to staff the Argentine Government with idealistic, hard-working and deeply nationalistic young Army officers.

Few Argentine officers answered this description. But the idea spread, quickly crystallized into the GOU, an amorphous organization of officers below the rank of general. The letters mean Grupo de Officiales Unidos (Group of United Officers), later idealized into Gobierno, Orden, Unidad (Government, Order, Unity). When the military revolution of June 4, 1943 knocked unpopular President Ramon Castillo out of power, the GOU took charge. It has since split up into hostile factions. But Colonel Peron's influence with some of these groups is still the basis of his power.

The Army Idea

When Colonel Peron emerged from his obscurity as a mid-rank officer, he seems to have had a single dominating idea: that Argentina would prosper best if run like (and by) the Argentine Army. He denounces Communism and interprets the word to include many brands of leftism. He admires German military efficiency. Since the June 4 Revolution there has been plenty of political conflicts in Argentina, but no one on record has been tortured or executed. Labor unions are controlled by the Government, but they still exist. The press was strictly controlled for a while. It is freer now, but not wholly free.

Peron is a home-grown Argentine authoritarian. Perhaps he would like to be a real dictator; at present he is merely a brainy man who generally outmaneuvers the other militarists.

In some ways Peron is not even an efficient authoritarian. Far from having that "order" which totalitarians admire, the Argentine Government is chaotic, shifting, often silly.

The Army is the mainspring, but unlike most armies, it has no Commander-in-Chief. Most of its generals have been pushed into grumpy obsolescence. The nearest thing to a High Command is the quarreling mob of youngish officers (even down to lieutenants) over whom Peron keeps his influence by intrigue and personal magnetism.

Argentina manages to function under this turbulent Government because she is so prosperous that she needs little government. The war has created insatiable, lucrative markets for her products of field and factory. But to intelligent Argentines the future does not look reassuring.

Argentine nationalism, intense and highly emotional, is bitterly opposed to any "submission" to the U.S., which looms to the nationalists as an imperialist power with designs upon Argentine sovereignty. Any public figure who proposes "yielding" is apt to be shouted out of power by indignant "Argentina-Firsters." U.S. diplomacy has not persuaded such Argentines that they can cooperate with the U.S. without first surrendering their national independence.

Peron has made good use of this emotion to subdue a long list of rivals. The latest was President Pedro Ramirez, whom Peron ousted because he broke relations with the Axis. The new President, bulldog-faced General Edelmiro Farrell, does not amount to much. His friend Peron does the work while the President retires to his club with a bottle of wine and a guitar to sing sad songs (a favorite refrain: ". . . Sweetie, you have taken the best of my life, leaving me only a wounded soul and a thorn in my heart").